What Would Happen If the Earth Should Run Into Another World-Wonderful nturs Whose Blaze May have been Caused by Collision-Little Banger from Comets. From the North American Review.

The universe of space is, in one sense, full and crowded. Everywhere our telescopes find pairs; and for every one we see there are prointly hundreds, and even thousands, too faint or small of a raway to reach our senses. And of this counties host of worlds not one is at rest, but all are rushing through space, free and unbridled, with velocities far exceeding anything in the range of our terrestrial experience. Our swiftest cannon shot takes more than three seconds to go a mile, but the stars and planets seldom move slower than five miles a second, and some of them go 200. The veriest snail among them would overhaul a rifle bail in the same sort of way that the rifle bail would overtake a receding freight train. Is there not, then, danger of collisions? Have such collisions ever occurred, and, if so, with what consequences?

Now, in the first place, it is only in a sense, and rather a Pickwickian one, that space can be called crowded. True, stars are to be seen in every direction; but this is because our vision reaches so unimaginably far. If we restrict our consideration to bodies of respectable magnitude—a hundred miles in diameter, for instance—we ought rather to say that space, instead of being crowded, is almost inconeivably empty. Between any star or planet and fits nearest neighbor lie usually desolate distances of millions, or even millions of millions, of miles. If we assume, what is probably an underestimate, that the region commanded by our telescopes is so vast that light takes a thousand years in coming to us from its ouier conlines, and, further, that the number of its stars is a thousand millions (the number visible with our largest telescopes is usually estimated at about sixty millions), then we find that the average distance from star to star must be about nine millions of millions of millions of millions the number of its stars is a thousand millions (the number visible with our largest telescopes is usually estimated at about a first her parallax; but it is a distance were rushing straight t

There is a prevalent impression that the immunity from collision between the heavenly bedies depends mainly on their being held in orderly orbits by central attraction; and it is true that their orbital constraints make it quite impossible for the planets to collide with each other, or even to approach each other very closely. But a very impressive picture is sometimes drawn of what would happen if the earth, for instance, should some time free herself from the bonds of gravitation—how she would fly off into space (which is true, of course), and soon dash herself to pieces against some other wandering world (which is not true at all, or at least not probable). Most likely, if gravitation were suddenly to cease, the earth would travel for millions, not of years, but of ages, without ever encountering anything more important than meteors, such as are now continually falling upon her surface. And these meteoric encounters, even, would probably be far less frequent than at present, since there is reason to suppose that such bodies are much more numerous in the neighborhood of the sun, and of other great stars, than in the rest of space.

Evidently, however, the attractions between a wandering star and others lying near its path must considerably increase the chances of collision, though not to so great an extent as perhaps might be supposed. A body entering our system at a distance from the sun one hundred times as great as the radius of the earth's orbit, and moving with no more than the velocity natural to a comet at that distance fabout 25 system at a distance from the sun one hundred times as great as the radius of the earth's orbit, and moving with no more than the velocity natural to a comet at that distance (about 2% miles per second), would not strike the sun inless its path were directed within less than half a degree (23.4') of the sun's centre; and if its velocity were greater, the aim would have to be still more accurate to score a hit. If bodies were shot into space at random from the position and with the velocity indicated, only about one in eighty-six thousand would hit the sun. Were it not for the sun's attraction, however, the proportion would be twenty thousand times smaller still—only one is seventeen hundred millions.

It is obvious, therefore, that encounters between heavily bodies of considerable magnitude must be extremely rare. There is not in all the astronomical record a single certain instance of such an occurrence. And yet it may confidently be asserted that some time or other in the past such events must have happened, and some time in the future will happen again; simply for the reason that, in a sufficier! length of time, the most improbable things, if only not impossible, are sure to come to pass. Now, it is aimost certain that the stellar motions are not such as to render collisions impossible; the planets, it is true, as has been said before, can never run

certain that the stellar motions are not such as to render collisions impossible; the planets, it is true, as has been said before, can never run into each other, because of the size and nature of their orbits, but, so far as can now be ascertained, nothing of the sort holds good for the motions of the stars. We already know enough about some of their so-called "proper motions" to be quite sure that, as a fact, they are not travelling in any simple curves around any common centre, and also that some stars are flying through space with such velocities that no attraction, such as can reasonably be sup-posed to act in the premises, can control them. Nor does theory, any more than observation, indicate a structure of the stellar universe at at analogous to that of the planetary system. Among the stars there is no central dominance and no imperial power, but we have to do with a republic of comparatively free and indepen-dent members.

and no imperial power, but we have to do with a republic of comparatively free and independent members.

Sir William Thomson is therefore fully justified in writing: "It is as sure that collisions must occur between great masses moving inrough space as it is that ships, steered without intelligence to prevent collision, could not cross and recress the Atlantic for thousands of years with immunity from collision." Undoubtedly the chance of an encounter between a pair of heavenly bodies selected at random is triling, almost beyond the power of computation, and the intervals of time between seen catastrophes in that part of the heavens subject to human observation must be on the average enormous; but yet, in infinite time and unbounded space—somewhere or other now, some time or other here—such things are happening, or will come to pass.

If ever two great worlds do really meet in this way, it is possible to predict some of the consequences. To use the technical language of seigence, "their energy of molar motion will be converted into various forms of molecular and petential energy;" which, translated into the varnacular, means that there will be avolution of heat and light, while at the same time tee solids present will be wholly or in part legiclad, the liquid supported and expanded. The intensity of the action will depend, of course, mainly upon the mass and switness of the colliding bodies; but an easy calculation shows that if our earth were ever to meet another globs colles; but an easy calculation shows that i bodies; but an easy calculation shows that if our earth were ever to meet another globs like herself, and moving with the same velocity, heat enough would be generated by the shock to transform them both into shuge ball of vapor; unless, indeed, the central core of the earth is much colder and more refractory than usually supposed. At any rate, the quantity of heat developed would be sufficient to melt, boil, and completely vaporize a mass of ice fally 700 times that of both the celliding worlds—an ice planet 150,000 miles in diameter.

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If, however, the impinging masses were, to begin with, mainly gaseous (as the sun seems to be), the effect might be curiously different. Heat would, of course, be generated, just as in the case of solid bodies; but, as a consequence, apparently most paradoxical, the resulting nebus might actually be cooler than either of the bedies before the encounter; of course, it would be immensely expanded in volume. Just as a gaseous mass, contracting under its own gravity from loss of heat by radiation at its surface, continually rises in temperature, so a similar mass, expanding against its own gravity from accession of heat within, may fail in temperature, nay, must fail, if the body is composed of perfect. Sas. Of course, immediately after the collision, and before the ultimate expansion of bulk was attained, the temperature and brilliance of the mass would be for a time vastly increased, but the final result would be as stated.

In a preceding paragraph it was said that we

inners of the mass would be for a time vastly increased, but the final result would be as stated.

In a preceding paragraph it was said that we have not on the astronomical records a single certain instance of any collision between bodies of considerable size. But there have been several cases of a most remarkable phenomenon, which perhaps may owe its expanation to stell encounters. Stars never before vision, or else known only as faint and minute, have suddenly blazed out shining sometimes with the brilliance of Sirins, or even yenus, and afterward failed away to their original lasignificance. Such was the famous star of 1572 so carefully observed by Tycho Brabe. As recently as 1856, and again in 1876, similar things have happened though these later stars were less enspicuous. The star of 1876 in the constallation of Cygnus had long been known and catagned as a tolescopic star of the ninth magnitude, with nothing to distinguish it from any of the common herd. On Nov. 24 it suddenly stone out as bright as the pole star. Schmidt of Athens, who discovered it, had been observing that very region of the sky only four days before, and no such object was then visible. The intervening days were cloudy, so that we cannot full precisely the hour when it first bizzed up, out evidently its increase of brightness must have been extremely rapid. Immediately after femalit's observation it began to fade, but it was two weeks before it fell below the sixth tempitude and became invisible to the naked eve and it was more than a year before it re-aumed its original faintness. Its whole course was carefully watched with the spectroscope.

At first, and for some months, like the star of 1866; it showed conspicuous in its spectrum the lines of hydrogen, together with other lines of uncertain origin. As its brightness decreased the hydrogen lines faded still more rapidly, leaving other lines more prominent, until at last the spectrum, instead of becoming that of an ordinary star, came to consist that of an ordinary star, came to consist simply of three bright lines, the spectrum of a nebula, and it continues such to this day. Whether this is or so not the same spectrum it had before the outburst no one can say, as it had never been observed with the spectroscope before.

Now, I am very far from asserting that this was a case of cohision; and yet it is clear

Now, I am very lat from appears was a case of colision; and yet it is clear enough that the whole course of phenomena was very much what might have been expected if it were. At any rate, the collision hypothesis is held and defended by several astrono

is is held and defended by several astronomers of authority, and the principal reason for preferring a different possible explanation lies in the fact that these "temporary stars," as they are called, are far too common to be probably due to sicilar encounters. We have on record sight since the Caristian era, and no less than three of them since 1840.

It is hardly necessary to say that if any retinuo of planets attends such a star its sudden blaze cannot fail to carry disaster and destruction to all life upon them. We can conceive that forms of life may be nossible under almost any imaginable physical conditions, provided only the course of events by which they have been reached has been gradual enough to allow the necessary adaptations. One would not dark to enough the too short the provided only the considerations. One would not dark to encessary adaptations. One would not dark to necessary adaptations of life of some kind on the airless moon, or even on the sun itself. But all we know makes it critical that the college of the dark to the control of the solar radiation.

Thus far we have been considering only collisions of atolism misses. But space is filled also with minor particles, separated from each other only by intervals of a few hundred miles; and these, in the form of meteors and shooting stars, are rushing through space, dropping continually upon the larger worlds, increasing their size, and adding to their store of heat and energy. Every year the earth encounters hearly three thousand filled has been decessary to the make of the same category, being really nothing but larger mateors, or flocks of small meteors, or perhaps even only puffs of meteors or perhaps even only puffs of meteors or perhaps even only puffs of meteors and industry from the meteors even only units of meteors and in the perhaps of the puffs of perhaps

infly tons a day on each square mile. It involves also serious difficulties in the planetary theory. So far as human beings are concerned, the most important question connected with our subject is whether anything is to be feared from comets, as a consequence either of collisions with the earth or of their fail into the sun. It may be said, just as of the stars before, first, that cometary collisions, either with sun or earth, must be very rare occurrences; and, secondly, that they are practically certain to happen some time or other. Babinet computed, on the one hand, that a comet would strike the earth on the average about once in 15,000,000 years; on the other, we know at least three comets whose orbits cut the earth is excessing at the same time, as ever teach their crossing at the same time, as ever the constitution must. Teach is followed by the Leonid metoors. Teach is followed by the Leonid metoors in its train, and the comet of 1862, which precedes the Perseids. One of the three, however (Bicla's), has probably ceased to exist as a comet, and it is quite possible that the other two may vanish in the same way before we meet them.

As to cometary encounters with the sun, no comet has yet been known actually to strike the sun, but several have grazed very near it. The great comet of last year brushed through the corona, and came within 300,000 miles of the photosphere, and there is no assignable reason why some other comet should not actually pierce it.

As to the consequences of a comet's collision with the earth, it is impossible to predict them with scientific certainty; probably, however, they would be insignificant. We know also lively that the whole quantity of matter in a comet itechnically, its mass ') is extremely small compared with that of the earth; but just how small no one can say. It is impossible to contradict authoritatively either the man who says he could carry a comet home in his pock if properly packed or one who asserts that a comet is nucleus is equivalent to an irreduced to the con

# The Short-Hour League.

The Short-Hour League was reorganized yesterday afternoon at 201 Howery by the election of J. J. Finerty, President; Charles Bornsheind, Secretary. and Ernest Dubenzer. Treasurer. There was a long dis-cussion on the question whether the object of the League should be a Saturday half holidey or eight hours for a day's work. It was finally decided that eight hours should be the object of the League. There was a good attendance of the delegates of the various unious con-nected with the League. The next meeting will be held on the first Sunday afternoon in October.

# Healthy Business Rivalry.

"Here y'are, now; two packages for ten Grand street. "Here y'are, this way; two packages for five cents "Here y are, this way; two packages for nive cents: how led another envelope peddider, almost crowding his fellow merchant off the sidewalk.

Women out shopping noted the difference in prices, and soon bought out the two for live-cents man.

Then both peddiers dirited around the corner, and the one who had sold no envelopes divided his stock with the other, remarking, with a chuckie:

It works boss, pard, don't it?"

# Court Calcudars This Day.

The record hath it that the rich man being in hell and in forment, pleaded for but one drop of water to queuch insturning three. Even set we hear of persons in torment from disordered stouated or lowest or endering stricken with some distressing summer disease, pleading for something to sive them speedy refer. There is no fiery impassable lake between the pleader and his angel of mercy now. Have Perry Davies Pain Riller always on hand, and the prayers of the sufferer can be answered. You can beat the doctor two to one, because the remedy is by you and works effectively.—440.

# CHOOSING A CONFERT LIFE

A Belle of Albuquerque, N. M., Becoming Sr. Louis, Sept. 23 .- News was received here from Albuquerque, N. M., that Miss Lulu Green had left her home in that city and was an inmate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in St. Louis; that her mother was threatening had been enticed away, and that several letters of a gushing, semi-religious, lovesick kind, showing that the girl had entered the

of a gushing, semi-religious, lovesick kind, showing that the girl had entered the convent at the solicitation of some correspondent in Cincinnati, supposed to be a priest. The mother was represented to be deeply incensed against the person who had enticed her daughter from home, and was said to be preparing for a lecture tour, armed with the letters received from Cincinnati, which the girl inndvertently left at home. A reporter for The Sun visited the institution to-day, but was unable to gain an interview with the Mother Superior of the convent. Sister Funhoff, who said that she represented her Superior in all cases where a reporterial interview was desired, said:

"It is only an attempt to get up a sensation, and is a natural result of the recent mysterious disappearance excitement. Miss Green is in this institution, and has a right to be, for she came of her own free will, and was influenced by no one. She is 21 years of age, and her mother has nothing to say regarding what she shall do. That letter is pure nonsense, and no intelligent person would have written it. Mrs. Green may be the author of it hepself. There is no name signed to it, and you know of how much value an anonymous letter is. Miss Green graduated a year before coming here in a Chicago institution of this order. She went home and told her mother that she was coming here, and she came. Her mother eould not prevent her. It is rather hard on her mother, I admit; but suppose the girl had married some man who would have taken her off to Australia or England or some out-of-the-way place? Why don't her mother come here and see her? She may lecture if she chooses, but she will only injure herself. Miss Green is a religiouse, and is satisfied to follow her own inclination in this matter. She was probably a belie, as the telegram says, for she possesses every quality calculated to fit her for that postition. She is handsone, intelligent, and refined. If she chooses to be religious also it is nobody's business, not even her mother's since the young lad

### TEN PANN OF CLAMS FOR CHARITY.

test Bistributed Very Early Yesterday. The clam openers and the spectators did not get away from Clarendon Hall until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The contest ended at precisely 1 o'clock, and then the ended at precisely 1 o'clock, and then the prizes were distributed. Weinhart, whose feat of opening 859 clams in one hour won him the championship, received the gold medal, worth \$25, and \$37,50. Connolly got \$18.75; O'Brien got \$10, and the share that fell to George Jones of Brooklyn was \$8.75. Some of the defeated contestants said that Weinhart was "nothing but a clam opener," by which they meant to have it inferred that he could not, like themselves, open cysters with the same rapidity that he could open clams. John Gillen of the lloffman House, who won nothing at all, is one of the most rapid openers of cysters. The champion oyster-opener of America, Mr. Dedge of Providence, was one of the spectators. He is what is known as a stabber—that is to say, he opens cysters by inserting his knife in their sides and splitting them so as to throw the top off and leave the meat in the deep shell.

Some of the men that Weinhart beat complained that, aithough each man was allowed to use his own knife and block, the scow men were at a great disadvantage by being obliged to stand up alongside the others. On the scows the men sit at their work; in the cyster saloons they stand. The clams that were opened in the course of the contest, and that filled ten big dishpans, were eaten yesterday by the patients in Bellevue and Charity Hospitals. The firemen from a neighboring firehouse filled their water buckets with the clams that were not opened. The closing soene of presenting the prizes, yesterday morning, was marred by the noises made by the men and women in cleaning the hall, ready for a Jewish wedding that took place a few hours later. prizes were distributed. Weinhart, whose feat

Continually Getting Lost on the Atlantic

A despatch from Newport published yester-day morning indicated the loss of a large steam yacht. It gave the purport of a telegram from New York signed day morning indicated the loss of a large steam yacht. It gave the purport of a telegram from New York signed "Capt, Russel," in which it was stated that "the yacht" had sink, and that all hands except the Captain and engineer were lost. Capt, Russell's telegram was addressed to the promision of the Ocean Rouse, Newport, impler cover for Mr. G. S. Bowdoin, an old member of the New York Yacht Club, who makes Newport a summer resort.

Mr. Bowdoin was in New York all the time. He said yesteriay that the whole affair was a profound mystery to him. The only yach to which the telegram could possibly refer, he said, was the Corsair, owned by Mr. J. Pierjont Morgan. The Corsair, in said, was at West Point yesterslay with all on board well as a mysterious steam yacht prowing along the coast and constantly getting lost. She was not satisfied with getting lost at various roints on the Atlantic school, but occasionally urrued up on Lukes Superior and Michigan. The last various roints on the Atlantic school, but the surface up at Newyort. The veteran yachtsman said that the misconduct of the was soft flatteras, until site timed up at Newyort. The veteran yachtsman said that the misconduct of the sea serpent was nothing as compared to that of this mysterious yacht. The sea serpent showed itself in a respectable manner and impartially at the different seaside revorts during the season, but this yacht went off on itself and kept getting lost where my person with any regard for his personal eafety would venture.

Another sachtenian said there was a man named Russell off many despatches asking for information. The legisgraph operators and that the messages about the legisgraph operators and that the reseasons asked the legisgraph operators and that did not not not not be telegraph operators and that all the messages about the legisgraph operators and that all the messages about the ted this morning by the reported loss of the yacht, and ut off many despatches asking for information. The legraph operators and that all the messages about the curt were going one was -from Newport to New York, to opinion finally became general that a mistake had

# The List of Referees.

The following referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week SUPERME COURT.
By Judge Donohue. The People, &c., agt. The People's

MAVINZA BANK, &c.	John Whelan
be People, Ac agt. The Peo	ple's
Savings Bank	John Whelan
avens agt Harlos	Hamilton Mortor
anchester agt. Harine	Hamilton Mortor
rowley agt. Crowley	Felix Jellenik.
ter ein net Atchinson	
ornish agt. Berry	J. M. Fiske.
urando agt Moore	De Witt C. Brow
hittenden agt Fitch	Abram Kling
lillams agt. Witthaus, Jr.	H. V. B. Sparks.
earing agt. Davis, No. 1	E. B. Shafer.
earing agt. Davis, No. 2	E. B. Shafer.
organ agt. Davis	E B. Shafer.
stier of Wakeman	Wm A Boyd.
ayn agt. Civile	The state of the s
ernheimer aut. O Hare	Joseph Koch
astings agt. Kelly	Abrain Kling
illiert agt. Gilbert	Thomas Nolan.
Mining Co	Ac.
Mining Co	W A Boyd.
imsted syt. Olinated	Thomas Solan
vekman agt Hutton	Joseph Fettrich
telson agt. Stetson	Wm. H Rafferty
sterlein agt. Atchinson	Samuel A. Weise
regory agt Gregory	John O'livene
nderbill agt Decker	E G. Duvall.
nderhill agt. White.	S P. Merrihew.
PERKEU	
Ity Judy	
416 0 10116	1 7 100000

COURT OF CORNOR PLEAS.

Deane agt. Tracy et al. No. 1 Edward S. Dakin.
Deane agt. Tracy et al. No. 2 Edward S. Dakin.
Deane agt. Tracy et al. No. 3 Edward S. Dakin.
Deane agt. Tracy et al. No. 4 Edward S. Dakin.
Matter of Herman Baljer Daniel C. Briggs
Matter of August Seigman Edward Sandford.

# For Local Democratic Union.

A mass meeting of Democrats will be held in the Cooper Institute to night, at which the Hon. David Dudley Field will preside. The call for the meeting says that its object is to further the union of the city Bemocracy in the coming camualyn. Among the signers of the call are Congressmen Oriando B. Potter and William Borsheimer, David Dudley Field, John T. Agnew, Samuel D. Bahecek, Joseph Pulityer, S. L. M. Barlow, William H. Wickham, Reajamin A. Willis, Stephen A. Walker, John M. Carnochan, L. J. N. Stark, John D. Crimmins, Everett P. Wheeler, James D. Field, Jones P. Spencer, Edward T. Wood, Thomas J. Creamer, T. C. E. Ecclesine, Moses Mehrhach, Fordham Morris, and George H. Forster, Mayor Edson, Congressmen Coand Dorsheimer, Col. John B. Fellows, and extengress. the Cooper Institute to night, at which the Hon. David

# The Long Island Oyster Crop.

Oysters in the beds along the Sound shore of Long Island are fine in quality and large in quantity. On the Atlantic shore they are a failure being neither pientful nor good. The one famous Frince's flavorers that the best statement of the prediction of the producing affected them.

# MILITARY NOTES.

Col. Richard Vose of the Seventy-first has returned roin his wedding trip and resumed his command. James De Mandeville of the Twenty-second Regimen has been elected Captain of Company I of the Thirteenth Company II. Twenty-second Regiment, is making preparations to invade New Jersey as far as Elizabeth on Tuesday, Oct. 2. Thesday, Oct. 2.

Jien, W. S. Hancock has given permission to the Twenty-second Regiment to parade on Governor's Island for
annual inspection on Oct. 5.

All Goo. D. Scott of the Eighth Regiment has restored
Fourth sergeant J. A. Schultz of Company C, who was
liegally reduced to the ranks. The Eleventh Regiment Col. Unbekant, will have a field day at New Dorp on Friday. The annual inspection will be held there in the afternoon. will be held there in the afternoon. The survivors of the 165th New York Volunteers (second sattainn Durvee's Zouaves) will held a meeting at 470 second avenue to-day at 2 F. M. to form an association The annual inspections begin this week. The Seven confit separate tominary of Finabling will be inspected in Monday the Tirrd Hattery at Prospect Park Parade fround on Tuesday. the First and Second Batteries in his city on Wednesday.

Hase Ball Polo Grounds To-day, Grand League champonship match. New York vs. leveland Chefriast appearance). Game called at 3 & N. Admission, 50c.—Ade.

### THE NATIONAL GAME.

It is probable that the Boston Club will win the League championship this season. They have already won 58 games, and have two more to play with the Buffaio team and three with the Cieveland, leaving their possible victories at 63 games. Next to them come the Providence team with 57 victories to their credit, the Providence team with 57 victories to their oredit, and with one more game to play with the Clevelands and three with the Buffalos, leaving their possible victories at 61. Third on the list is the Chicago team with 53 victories to their credit, with one more game to play with the New York team, and three with the Philadelphia, which leaves their possible victories to play with the New York team, and three with the Philadelphia, which leaves their possible victories to the year yesterday by the effects of the St. Lonia Club by the Athletics, making 85 victories to the credit of the Athletics, making 85 victories to the credit of the Athletics, a record which the St. Louis Club can the but not pass by winning all of the three games with the Allegheny Club. The Athletics have four games to play with the Louisville Club, and it is not unlikely that they will win them all. with the Louisville Cist, and it is not unlikely that they will win them all.

The possible victories of the Cincinnatia, next on the int do not equal the victories the Athletics have already recorded, and the save with the Mercondinate of their three semantics with the Mercondinate of the control of the control of the players. For St. Louis to lose all of their sames yet to be played.

St. Louis to lose all of their sames yet to be played.

GANES			GAMES-				
I.PAGUE.	NF-014	Last	To Play.	ABSOCIATION.	Nos.	Lest	To Frap.
Boston.	54 57	305	1 5	Athletic	62 62	29 34	
Chicago	55	301		Cincinnati	600	35	1
Cleveland	54	39	8	Metropolitan.	52 40	41	63
New York	45	47	. 6	Allegheny	31	114	18
Philadelphia.	17	57	5	Columbus	31 27	614	

week, and it is only by unanimous consent of all the clubs that the season can be extended beyond the recu-larly appointed date of Oct. 1. The record to date show the Brooklyn Club in the winning position. They play the last six games of the season this week in Brooklyn with the Authracites, the Actives, and the Harrisburgs The record to date is as follows: Clubs Won, Lost Clubs
Brooklyn 41 27 Anthracite
Harrisburg 37 31 Trenton
Active 35 28 Quickstep The Jaspers of Manhattan College, the Rose Hills of St. John's College, and the Alerts of Seton Hall, Orange will compete in October for the local college champion

St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2-3
Athletics 2 0 0 0 3 1 1 2 9

At Louisville-Eclipse, 4; Allegheny, 0.

Mr. Julien Agninst Jny-Eye-See. The match for \$5,000 between St. Julien and The match for \$5,000 between St. Julien and Jay-Eye-See, to take place at the Gentlemen's Driving Park on Saturday afternoon next, had its origin in a little dispute after Jay-Eye-See's recent performance in Providence, when he trotted a mile in 2:104. St. Julien's record is 2:114. St. Julien's record is 2:114. St. Julien, who has been off, is coming back to his old form, and a few day a not made a mile in harness in 2:144 without turning a hair. He has the call in the betting old horsemen backing him at \$100 PM. Wagers are hald that 2:12 will be besten. It is expected that Jay-Eye-See will take up his quarters at the track this morning.

John Murphy has week drove Steve Maxwell and J. O. Nay a mile together in 2:17.

### Bicycle Challenges.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23.-John D. Prince the bicyclist, resents the charge that he sold Thursday's race at Springfield, and has accepted Robert James's challenge for a ten-mile race for \$250 a side. Prince in addition, has challenged John Keen and H. W. Higham to a similar race for the same stakes. Prince and the Englishmen will leave here to-morrow for Albany.

George Rice and John Quirk pulled a race in 17 Set working boats off the Battery yesterday for a \$25 medal. They started from the steps of the Barge Office and rowed out to Governor's Island and returned. The tule ran strong scaling them on the way out. Rice won by two boat lengths in 17 minutes.

# Homing Pigeons.

Thirty-two homing pigeons of the Hudson Club were loosed yesterday in Lowistown, Pa., at 8:11 pelock A. M., home time. When the race closed, seven hours later, twenty hirds were at home in Brooklyn. The two fastest arrived together at Mr. Van Morse's loft at 2:14 o clock P. M., distance, 183–310 miles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sus of Sept. 10 I noticed a letter written by "Old Mike Brophy." His assertions in said letter are mean and untruthful, as every one who is acquainted with the real Irish character can assert. What other nation has pro duced so many profound scholars and jurists as the Irish nation has? If "Old Mike" would give a little of his time to reading Irish history, he would not be so his time to reading Irish instory, he would not be so ready in placing in public print assertions which he nor no other body of Johnny Buill can substantiate. I suppose he is like some others of a monrei class who have an Irish name but an English heart, being fed on the chips from the table of some ignorant English made. If he would look at the affairs of Ireland for centuries post, he would decrimity hesitate, that is file has say reasoning powers, before making a comparison between Cuba and the land he ought to love so well. In conclusion, I would advise "old Mise" to think twice before he makes public so flagrant a faischood as the one contained in his communication of the 10th inst.

Postchaster, N. V., Sept. 21.

To the Epiros of Tax Sux-Sir: "Old Mike Brophy for an Irishman, shows a deplorable ignorance of Irish history. He tries to prove to the readers of The Sun that "Johnny Bull is not as bad as the ignorant Irish think him to be." He says "If the Irish think themselves

"Johnny Buil is not as bad as the ignorant Irish think him to he." He says: "If the Irish think themselves maitreated more than any other race, let them look at the Gubais. In Cuta a man may be imprisoned on suspicion without proof, not only for months, but for years. The Spanish Government has snot down Catan had, for medding in politics." He then aske, "Have such cruelties been perpetrated in Irishand by the Knzish?" and concludes by saying that he would like to hear of a king-dominant treats its subjects more leniently than England.

In answer to his first argument, I must say that tigs ever evident that "Old Mike Brophy" knows nothing about the acts passed by Parliament from time to time suspending the habeas corpus in Ireland by which, among other things, persons in Ireland by which, among other things, persons, without presents of old the knowing the reason of their imprisonment. For the enlightment of Mr. Brophy, I will state a few historical facts:

Sir John Davies, Attorney-General to James I, bears witness that in the fourth year of Edward II. "The mare Irish were not only accounted alieus, but encurses and altogether out of the protection of the law, so that it was no capital offence to kill them, which was often done without cause, and this is manifest by many records."—Hist. Tracts, p. 82. In 1653 Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector, whereupon his month of the protection of the law, so that it was in contrasting and drove the native contest and altogether out of the protection of the law so that it will state a few lasts is manifest by many records."—Hist. Tracts, p. 82. In 1654 Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector, whereupon his month of the protection of the law, so that it will contend and drove the native country, the Conductor of the protection of the protection of the law so that it will state a few lasts that the following words: "Any of them who after that time to connect," Then Irishand, the hopitable among nations of relating the fairness of the sarring which time about on millio

Fall regatta of the New Jersey Yacht Club, Thursday Tournament of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Oct 8 and 10. Reception to Francis Murphy, Cooper Union, to-mor-Pestival of the Columbia Social Club, Washington Park, to morrow evening. Exhibition of the Somerset County Agricultural So-ciety at Somerville, Oct. 2, 2, and 4. Opening of the Hunterdon County Agricultural So-ciety's fair at Flemington, to-morrow. Opening of the annual fair of the Bergen County Agri-ultural society at Hohokus, to morrow. Adirondack Murray's lecture on "Christianity versus heology." Chickering Hall, next Sunday. The members of the Gramercy Boat Club will enjoy their annual dinner at College Point, L. I. sept. 30. Regatia of the Harlem Regatia Association, Saturday Morning races begin at Po'clock; afternoon races at 1.

Hase Ball, Brooklyn, 3:45 P. M. To-day, Washington Park, 5th av. Great championship game Brooklyn vs. Anthracits of Pottaville. Admission, 25 cents.—4ds. Delicate in flavor, pure in material, the "Sweet Box quet" Cigarettes are rapidly superseding other brands— 24c.

The past week has once more demonstrated the correctness of the predictions so persistently made for months and months past in this column. The market continues to go down. and the tumble in the Villard secutities pushes it down much faster than could have been anticipated. The report of the financial condi-tion of the Northern Pacific concern having been published, everybody can read it and judge for himself whether there is likely to be any investment demand for these stocks. If there can be none, it is self-evident that liquidation must continue still further, and that no substantial recovery in prices can be antici-pated before this liquidation is complete. As

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET

Mr. Vanderbilt would say in his elegant Eng-lish, "that is all there is to it."

The demoralization caused by the tumble in Denver, followed so near by the tumble in the Northern Pacific, must naturally react on all cliqued concerns, and it is now a prevalent opinion in Wall street that the Vanderbilts and the coal stocks are to be the next to roll down hill. The Lake Shore will show a considerable fall in its earnings for the current quarter and the New York Central the largest operating expenses and fixed charges known in the history of that road-if either makes anything like a truthful statement. Mr. Depew and Mr. Blanchard have done an incalculable amount of barm to the railroads they are connected with by their absurd arguments before the State Railroad Commissioners. Any intelligent person who holds stock in these companies will inturally rush to sell it out as soon as he has read the arguments of these two advocates of ecret financial manipulation and clandestine management. Certainly no European stocksolder will have anything to do with these stocks, if the talk of Mr. Depew and Mr.

Blanchard ever reaches him. The bulls are all losing money and are utterly demoralized, while the bears begin to grow strong, and are sure to follow up their victory and to bring out investment stocks by means of hammering them down in the Board room. The whole question seems to be which of the two groups is going to be attacked first the Vanderbilts or the conlers. If the small bears have made money enough, and if men like Cammack, Keene, and Woerishoffer can come to an agreement as leaders, good-by both

the Vanderbilts and the coalers!

The threatened strike of the cotton hands in Lancashire seems likely to prove more serious than was anticipated. The two principal causes of the falling off in the English cotton trade are the long-continued agricultural de-pression in Great Britain and the collapse of general speculation all over the world. At the same time there is very little demand from India and the East for cotton goods, and should a war break out between France and China, followed by a blockade of the treat; ports, or should the drought in India continue, even this small demand would cease. Looking at these conditions, and remembering the fact that the margin for profit to cotton manufacturers in Europe is very slight, it is not sur-prising that they should desire in some way to reduce the cost of production. The spinning branch of the trade has not suffered much as yet, the price of yarn being still high enough o leave a fair profit to the spinners; but the falling off in the weaving branch of the trade must reduce the demand for yarn and ultimately the price of cotton.

The only thing which could avert a reduction

of wages and a consequent strike would be a considerable decline in the price of raw cotton; and there seems to be absolutely no reason for bolstering it up at present. Prices are now sustained artificially. Our crop last year was the largest ever grown, and though the new erop may be somewhat injured by drought, heavy rains, and the army worm, it will most likely amount to fully 6,500,000 bales. Again, the total supply on hand on Sept. 1 was 7,075,-338 bales against 5,673,979 bales a year ago. At the same time the deliveries to the trade from Liverpool have recently averaged only 50,700 baies a week against 58,920 last year. Thus we have on the one hand stagnation in the Lancashire weaving trade, a constantly decreasing demand for goods, some of the markets of the world already closed, and others probably about to be closed, and on the other hand the largest surplus of raw material ever known. Yet speculative manipulation, just as it did a short time ago in grain and provisions, has been steadily advancing the price of this staple article of our trade. Cotton is selling now more than one cent a pound higher than it sold eight or ten weeks ago, and the manipulators are still pushing prices up. It looks as if nothing short of another Lanca-

shire famine is likely to bring them to their In wheat the condition of affairs is the exact opposite. The speculative craze of a few months ago, which culminated in the great Chicago collapse and the ruin of so many pork and grain nabobs, resulted in an unwarranted depression of prices for wheat. Corn and provisions are still too high, but wheat at ninetyfour cents a bushel in Chicago looks very cheap, if we take into consideration the condition of the European crops. Here is what the Saturday Review (a first-rate authority) has to say in regard to the crops of Great Britain:

say in regard to the crops of Great Britain:

The most complicates fact with regard to the crops of the United Kingdom is that the wheat crops of the United Kingdom is that the wheat crops of the year is probably the smallest grown within living memory it must not be inferred from this statement that the statement of the inferred from the remembered. But taking acrease and yield together, the total growth is very small. For the last ten yours the acreage devoted to wheat has steadily declined in quantity, and in round that the property of the statement of the total growth is very small. For the last ten your time and the statement of the form of the American and Kussian and locian wheat fields is forcing our farmers to give up wheat growing because it is an improvinable employment of tand, labor, and capital tow that the constant and ample surplies from foreign sources deprive them of any compoundation in the way of high prices for bad crops. The fact, however, remains that, whether from discouragement by low prices or discouragement by laid weather at seeding time, the acreage of wheat in this country is the smallest un record. Estimates of twenty-six bushels per acre are now regarded as likely to err on the side of being ion high and if this figure to applied to the known acreage, and the requisite reduction mode of the country and the side of being ion high and if this figure to applied to the known acreage, and the requisite reduction mode from the some growth of them is stands. How much of this will be secured in sound condition if for bread will remain in doubt for a short time, the weather for a large part of August did wonders in maturing the crop in the southern part of the country, but the storny weather with which in this year, as in last year, September was an increal in required to the country, but the storny weather with which in this year, as in last year, September was an intend in required in the radio order, inspection of the event of some 16,500,000 to 17,000,000 of quarters will be wanted.

Throughout the rest of Europe the crops are reported as of fine quality, but everywhere below the average as to yield. In India, on the other hand, drought has already done a great deal of damage. In such circumstances it seems plausible to expect a considerable demand for our wheat in the near future, and, as our crop was short, a fair advance in prices. Grain and provision dealers think that the whole market must necessarily move in one direction, and that wheat cannot sell up while corn and provisions are selling down. The same theory was once general in Wall street in regard to stocks. But it begins to be given up here, for people have seen one or two stocks going up when the general list was going down. The one thing needed for such a movement is a good reason, and in the present case there is an excellent one. The world is likely to be short of wheat, while it is certain to hav more corp, pork, and lard than it can use at the

present prices.

The gamble in oil is again growing into a craze, and to judge from the progress which the gas and petroleum industries are making even in the remotest corner of Europe, there must be, one of these days, another Waterloo for the reckless gamblers in that unsavory commodity. Happily enough they are, com-paratively speaking, few in numbers, and their losses do not affect anybody but themselves.

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL

T BRIGHAM BISHOP A 'O Bankers and Brokers of Broadway and 32 East 14th 8. New York, 141 levon shire et. Hoston. Stocks and Petroleum on margin. Our Manthly Sheet of Questions for each day during August distributed free to say address.

Look Out for Frauds! The genuine "Bough on Corne" is made only by E. 8 Wells (Proprietor of "Rough on Rate"), and has laugh use face of a man on labels. 15c. and 25c. bottles. - 4di.

### THE GREENBACKERS.

The Nominees on their Ticket Accept the Dutles of Candidates.

All the candidates recently put up for State offices by the National Greenback party of New York have accepted their nomination. Letters of acceptance have been received from T. K. Beecher, candidate for Secretary of State: Dr. Halsey for Comptroller, E. A. Stillman for State Engineer, Louis F. Post for Attorney-General, and Jurian Winne for State Treasurer. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Post says:

Engineer, Louis F. Post for Attorney-tieneral, and Jurian Winne for State Trensurer. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Post says:

A sovereign function of the commonwealth, the authority to levy taxes has been bestowed from time to time upon individuals and corporations until a power has grown up which threatens to overthrow popular government and subject posterity to the emilro of a merciese despotism. To obtain the power of taking private projectly and levying taxes, the railway corporations claimed to be public institutions; but having acquired the power, they pretend to be private enterprises and demand of producers all the traffic will bear. The tax imposed by them on commerce, in excess of a fair ratural for their investment, cannot be readily computed; as an example, however, one railrond corporation in this state pays annual dividends aggregating 30 per cent. of its cost. As these exceed the leads allowance by 20 per cent, and the prevailing rate of interest by 5 per cent, and they prevailing rate of interest by 5 per cent, and may be had of the enormous tax the producing elastics of this country pay every year to enrich railroad by the same and the prevailing rate of interest by 5 per cent, and they are submitted to the imposition of heavy taxes by individuals and corporations for their own considered, the same than the same transfer of the property in man, and now we are learning that there can be no "vested right." In property in man, and now we are learning that there can be no "vested right." To property in man, and now we are learning that there can be no "vested right." In property in man, and now we are learning that there can be no "vested right." To property in man, and now we are learning that there can be no "vested right." To property in man, and now we are learning that there can be no "vested right." To property in man, and now we are rearning that there can be no "vested right." To property in man, and now we are rearning that there can be no "vested right." To a perpetual franchise to le

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived-Susnay, Sept. 23
Sa Alaska, Murray, Liverpool Sept. 15, and Queens Sa Alasha, Murray, Liverpool Sept. 15, and Queenstown Bib.

St. The Queen, Cochrane, Liverpool Sept. 12, and Queenstown 13th.

Sa Wyanoke, Hulphere, Richmond.

Sa Manhatian, Stevens, West Point, Va.

Sa Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Sa Breakwater, Bonz, Lewes.

Sa Guif Stream, Fennington, Charleston.

Ship Geostermunde, Lenthe, Amsterdam,
Bark Guifer, Berry, Bonton, St. Kitis.

Bark Guifer, Berry, Bonton, St. Kitis.

Bark Guifer, Commission, St. Kitis.

Bark Guifer, Serveson, Hamburg,
Bark Guifer, Sanger, Mourovia,

Assirab Guifer, Sanger, Sanger,

Sa Gellert, Kuhlwein, from New York, at Plymouth.

Satten Fann Fannington for New York,
Sa Guiffa, from Queenstown for New York.

Sa Guilla, from Queenstown for New York.

### Business Notices.

Rupture radically cured by Dr. Marsh's treatment housands have been cured and relieved; 40 years' prac-ical experience. Only office, 2 Vesey st., Astor House Hendache, nenrulgia. Instant relief: "Faure's licetric Bands;" matied free; \$1. 35 West 14th st., N. Y.

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MARRIED.

MOUNT—TELFORD—On Monday evening. Sept. 17, at the Scotch Presisterian Church, by the Rev. J. M. Worrall, D. D. pastor Thirteenth Street Presisterian Clurch. Phothe A., daughter of John Telford of this city, to Sammel E. Month of Hoston, Mass.

PLEYER—PLOERSHEIM—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Sept. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Huchsch, Dr. J. M. Pies et of Rosalle, only daughter of J. Huchsch, Dr. J. M. Pies et of Rosalle, only daughter of J. Huchsch, Dr. J. M. Pies et of Rosalle, only daughter of J. R. Allein, S. M. Harris, M. Harris, S. M. Harris, S. M. Harris, M.

FOSTER.—Sept. 23, 1883. Anna, wife of Henry Foster, agod 50 years 10 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully street to attend her funeral from her late residence, for the P. Merrey City Heights, Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 2 october 9. 107 Union at Jerrey City Heights, Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GUSEN-HEIMER.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, William J.
GUSEN-HEIMER.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, William J.
Gusenheimer, son of A. and Isabella Gos-nteimer, aged
21 years.
Funeral from the residence of his parents 888 9th av.,
Tuesday, In-25th, at 1 P. M.
Notice of tuesday in hereafter.
MURPHY.—On Friday, Sept. 21, Arthur Murphy, aged
34 years.

MURPHY.—On Friday, Sept. 21. Arthur Murphy, aged 54 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 107 Adams at., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. SPIKAUE —On Saturday, Sept. 22. Benjamin Sprague, aged 61 years 8 months and 10 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the family after from his interesidence, 40st Water at. on Vnesday, Sept. 23, at 1 o'clock.
Low Island papers please copy.
WATSON.—John Joseph Watvon, in his 28th year.
Funeral from residence, 239 East 106th st., on Monday, the 24th at 1 o'clock P. M.
WEEKS.—On Sunday, the 23d inst., Nathaniel Tylee Weeks, in his 85th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

# Special Motices.

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610 612 614 616 AND 618 BROADWAY A.L. NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DIS-uses cured without medicine by Dr. FANYOU, 1133-614 c., who heats the poor tree from 0.39 to 10.39 A.M. THAT SENSE OF EXTREME WEARI-ties indicates disordered blood. AYER'S SARSAPA RILLA purifies and invigorates. "27 MIRACULOUS CURESP" SEND FOR list Trestments mailed Rev. Dr. MONCK, Adelph st. Brooklyn, N. V.

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GAS ADMINISTERED SINCE 1810-for extracting side; artistical facility of up no course for extracting when teeth are ordered good string 31 up eleganing and resultiying network feeth of up, up up studies and eventure. BUPfixAst: Raths. Francis bentists, the howery. Cut this out fortiferince.

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For WILLIAMSFORT, Pa.—At 6:40, 7:45, 9 A. M.;
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FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. (all rail)—
At 7:45, 9, 11 A. M.; 2:45, 3:49, 4, 4:39, 6 P. M. Sundays (except Ocean Grove) at 8:45 A. M., 12 N., 4 P. M. FROM PIER S. NORTH RIVER, VIA SANDY HOOK,
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